The Pyongyang Times

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Works of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Published Widely in Foreign Countries

The immortal classic works of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, continue to come off the press on an extensive scale in many countries of the world.

The "Ahmad" international publishing house in Pakistan issued in Urdu in book form his works "Let Us Strengthen the Training of Technical Personnel to Meet the New Requirements of Socialist Construction" and "The Communist Education and Upbringing of Children Is an Honourable Revolutionary Duty of Nursery School and Kindergarten Teachers". His works "Youth Must Become the Vanguard on All Fronts of Economic and Defence Construction to Bring Our Revolution to Final Victory," "On Some Experiences of the Democratic and Socialist Revolutions in Our Country" and "Every Effort for the Country's Reunification and Independence and for Socialist Construction in the Northern Half of the Republic" were published in Burmese by the "Mitamo" publishing house of Burma also in pamphlet form.

Besides, the "Sanantie" publishing house of Finland brought out Finnish translations of "On Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the National Reunification," a collection of immortal classic works of the leader.

Printed in place of honour in all the pamphlets and documents is the portrait of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, Comrade **Haxhi Lleshi**, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic, and Comrade **Mehmet Shehu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the APR, on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the liberation of Albania, the national holiday of the Albanian people.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Willi Stoph** in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on his election as President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic; a message from Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Prince **Penn Nouth**, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Cambodian independence; and a message from **Mathieu Kerekou**, President of the Republic of Dahomey, replying to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the first anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Dahomey.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung** received messages respectively from **Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah**, Emir of State of Kuwait, **Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahayyan**, President of the Union of Arab Emirates, **Faisal Ibn Abdul-Aziz Ibn Soud**, King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and **Hussein the First**, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, in reply to his message actively supporting the just struggle of the Arab peoples against the Zionists under the patronage of U.S. imperialism.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a message of greetings from the **Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece** (in the country) on the 28th anniversary of the founding of the WPK.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of thanks to **Houari Boumedienne**, Chairman of the Council of Revolution and Premier of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, who sent a message to the heads of non-aligned states in the name of the Chairman of the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-aligned States in connection with the debate on the Korean question at the 28th UN General Assembly and took the positive step asking them to make continued efforts for a fair solution of the Korean question.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Josip Broz Tito**, Chairman of the Yugoslav League of Communists and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the day of Republic, the national holiday of the Yugoslav people; a message of greetings to Comrade **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the independence of the PDRY; a message of greetings to **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the day of victory when the Guinean people repulsed the armed invasion of the Portuguese colonialists; a message of greetings to **Moktar Ould Daddah**, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the independence of the IRM; a message of greetings to **Michel Michombero**, President of the Republic of Burundi, on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the revolution of Burundi; a message of greetings to **Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga**, President of the Republic of Zaire, on the occasion of the national day of Zaire; and a message of greetings to **Suleiman Franjieh**, President of the Republic of Lebanon, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the independence of Lebanon.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the WPK Central Committee, sent a telegram of greetings to Comrade **Jorge Del Prado** upon his reelection as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party at the 6th Congress of the PCP.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent telegrams respectively to **the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party** on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Hungarian Communist Party, and to **the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece** on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of its founding.

A Signal Victory of Korean People in the Struggle for the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Country

International Repercussions of Successful Conclusion of Debate on Korean Question at 28th UN General Assembly

Foreign papers continue to comment on the signal victory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's line of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country in the discussion of the Korean question at the 28th United Nations General Assembly.

The Bulgarian paper **Otechestven Front** issued an article entitled "A Success of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea".

Referring to the participation of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the recent UN General Assembly session, the paper stressed that this is a deserved victory of the peace-loving foreign policy of the DPRK.

It pointed out that the debate on the Korean question at the UN General Assembly was held out of a desire to terminate the invasion and intervention which the imperialist aggressors perpetrate against Korea under the cloak of the UN flag and emphasized that the socialist countries and many other countries supported the stand of the Government of the DPRK at the General Assembly.

It stated that the decision adopted at the recent 28th UN General Assembly session to immediately dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" proved to be a natural success of the DPRK and all peace-loving countries.

The Algerian paper **El-Moudjahid** carried an article captioned: "The 'UNCURK' Disbanded."

Introducing the matters mentioned in the agreement on the Korean question reached at the First Committee of the 28th UN General Assembly, the paper said with emphasis that the agreement means a great victory of the DPRK in its consistent efforts for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and a valuable step forward it made in the struggle to remove the interference of outside forces in the internal affairs of Korea.

The paper also referred to the fact that the delegates from various countries of the world supported the stand of the Government of the DPRK for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country at the recent session of the 28th UN General Assembly and noted that the Korean people and the progressive peoples the world over would, in the future, too, continue to pool their strength and fight to remove the obstacles still lying in the way of the country's independent and peaceful reunification and accelerate Korea's peaceful reunification.

In its article, the Vietnamese paper **Nhan Dan** pointed out that the adoption of the decision of the 28th UN General Assembly on the immediate dissolution of the "UNCURK" signified a political victory of the DPRK.

This also inflicted a defeat on the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who are against the independence of Korea and her sovereignty and right to self-determination, the paper said.

Pointing out that the "UNCURK" manufactured by U.S. imperialism over 20 years ago was merely a tool to impose neo-colonialism of U.S. imperialism upon south Korea and to camouflage the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, the paper revealed the fact that the "Commission" served U.S. imperialism in its preparation for a new aggressive war against the DPRK.

The paper stressed that the dissolution of the "UNCURK" clearly showed that many countries of the world give support to the just cause of the Korean people.

Besides, Nepalese papers editorially supported the righteous struggle of the Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The paper **Pasa Patrika** pointed out: "The resolute struggle of the Korean people, the invariable policy of the DPRK and the anti-imperialist struggle of the world people smashed all the intrigues of the imperialists at the UN."

Saying that the two-Korea plot of the imperialists has ended in a failure and the "UNCURK" has been dissolved, the paper emphasized that this is a victory of the Korean people and the world people.

"Let's Establish a New Democratic Power!" "All People, Rise Up!" "Don't Lower the Uplifted Banner of Freedom and Democracy!"

Men of the Press, Religious Men, Intellectuals and Women in South Korea Rise in the Struggle against Dictatorship and for Democratization

The struggle of the south Korean students against the "government" and dictatorship is spreading fast to Seoul and all other parts of south Korea like a prairie fire.

The students of the Liberal Arts and Science College of the Seoul University, who keep fighting in the forefront since they raised the first torch of resistance struggle on October 2 last, issued an "appeal to the democratic students" recently.

In the appeal they emphatically said:

Our blood still boils. We will keep our blood tingling for ever. Let us establish, first of all, a new democratic power for a new democratic society! This struggle of ours will adorn the first page of history.

Fellow students, arise for the final victory! All people, rise up!

Over 1,500 students of the Chungang University boycotted the terminal examination on December 1 and staged an undaunted demonstration, shouting the slogans: "Establish the system of freedom and democracy", "Set free the detained students" and so on.

On December 3, more than 1,000 students of the Rihwa Women's University held a vigorous demonstration against the early vacation and for campus freedom, and students of the nurse training course of the Seoul University set up a barricade in the classroom and went on a hunger and sit-in strike demanding freedom and democracy.

The "Seoul Students Council in Defence of Democracy" issued on the 4th an "appeal to the passionate students" and fervently called upon the fighting students not to lower the uplifted banner of freedom and democracy.

Besides, during the period from December 1 to 5, above 2,600 students of the Law College of the Seoul University, the Koryo University, the Sogang University, the Hongik College, the Doksong Women's College and the Myongji College in Seoul, as well as over 1,800 students of the Dongdok Women's College, the Sangmyong Women's Normal College, the Catholic College, the Aviation College and the International Relations College who newly came out in the struggle put up various forms of staunch anti-"government" struggle, such as indignation rally, announcement of appeal, demonstration, hunger strike and sit-in, braving the fascist suppression by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

For three days, that is, on December 1, 3 and 4, the struggle of the students in Seoul was joined by upwards of 5,600 students of the Liberal Arts and Science, Law, Engineering and Normal Colleges of the Pusan University, the Kyongbuk University, the Ryongnam University, the Ryongnam Theological College, the Hyosong Women's College in Taegu, and the Science and Law Colleges of the Chonnam University in Kwangju. The flame of their struggle against fascism and for democratization blazed up furiously.

On December 1, students of the Pusan University numbering more than 2,000 flatly refused to take the terminal exams which the university authorities planned to conduct earlier than the scheduled date on instructions from the Pak Jung Hi fascist blackguards and they adopted a four-point resolution at an indignation meeting, demanding "guarantee of campus freedom", "guarantee of the freedom of speech", etc. Then they went over to a dynamic demonstration.

Several hundred high school students turned out in the righteous resistance struggle of the collegians, among them students of the Kwangju First High School.

On the other hand, inspired by the just struggle of the student youths, men of the press, religious men, intellectuals and women have also risen boldly in the struggle.

As is known, on November 30 when reporters of **Chungang Ilbo** and "Radio Tongyang" called a strike, reporters of the editorial board of **Tonga Ilbo** had a meeting respectively with reporters of **Hanguk Ilbo** and **Kyonghyang Sinmun** and strongly demanded "guarantee of the freedom of speech."

On the 3rd of December, 200 or more reporters of the same editorial board held a general meeting at which they adopted a resolution pledging themselves to fight to the last for the freedom of speech. In the resolution they declared that in case the Pak Jung Hi clique do not give up their criminal gag upon the press, they, together with all other men of the press in south Korea, will fight to the end boycotting "newspaper publication and radio report".

That day the Federation of Women Church-Goers, a women's religious organization of south Korea, made public a statement expressing solidarity with the student youths in their struggle and denouncing the treacherous crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique. In the statement the organization urged the Pak Jung Hi gangsters to abolish immediately the "undemocratic system" and strongly held that "all the arrested students should be released at once" and that "an end should be put to tourism, an undertaking for selling *kisaeng* girls."

Students of Yonse University in Seoul launching a fiercer struggle against the Pak Jung Hi clique under the banner of anti-fascism and democratization

Innovation in Production and Construction

Reduced Ball Ore Shop of Hwanghae Iron Works Commissioned

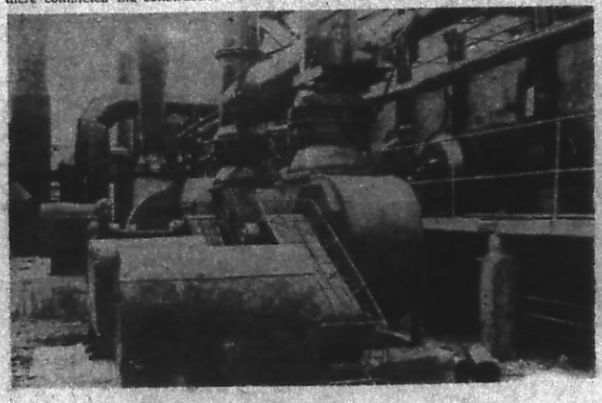
A reduced ball ore shop, a great creation of our *Juche*-based industry, was completed and started production on December 4 at the Chollima Hwanghae Iron Works, one of the ferrous metallurgical giants of our country.

Upholding the teachings of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on developing the metallurgical industry with domestic raw materials, the builders there completed the construction of this shop in a brief period with our own technique, equipment and materials, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. The commissioning of this shop, in which the charging of raw materials and all other production processes form a conveyer line, is of great significance in increasing the independence of our ferrous metallurgical industry.

Thanks to the constant solicitude of the leader, the May 14 general shop, the sintering shop and many other workshops have been built in recent years at the iron works.

The remote control system has been introduced in the steel shop, the selecting shop and many other production processes. Some time ago, furnace No. 1 was reconstructed and expanded.

The iron works is proud of its vast capacity as a further replenished and modernly equipped iron producer.



Newly-built reduced ball ore shop at the Chollima Hwanghae Iron Works

Tractor Output Doubled

Upholding the earnest instructions of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to send more tractors to the socialist countryside, the workers of the Kumsong Tractor Plant are raising the fierce flames of innovation. In November, they made such a great innovation as doubling the output of tractors compared with the average results in the previous three months.

The workers engaged in producing materials for tractor manufacture conducted a joint innovation movement between processes and introduced valuable proposals for technical innovation into production, thereby boosting the output of various materials two times in the same period.

Innovations have also been made in the processing and assembly shops.

With an aim to manufacture this month 1.9 times as many tractors as in November, the workers of the factory are now making continued innovation and uninterrupted advance.

One More Large Stern-Trawler Launched

The workers of the Chongjin Shipyard have recently launched one more stern-trawler of 3,750 tons, and adorned with brilliant successes the last quarter of the year which is of decisive importance in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

Resolved to build two large stern-trawlers while making preparations to build a 14,000-ton freighter in the three month period, they waged an allout charge for a month and a half and built the large stern-trawler.

The stern-trawler "Chonmasan" is equipped with modernly designed steering room, engine room and crew's quarters to double the speed of fish catching and increase its refrigerating capacity 30 per cent, compared with the previous ones they had built.

They increased the shipbuilding speed 2.5 times by making intense efforts, bearing deep in mind the programmatic instructions of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to build many more large-ships during the period of the Six-Year Plan.

Not resting on their laurels, they are waging an energetic drive to launch another large stern-trawler and finish the preparations for building a 14,000-ton freighter within this year.

DPRK and India Establish Diplomatic Relations at Ambassadorial Level

According to a press report released on December 10, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of India agreed to establish from December 10, 1973 diplomatic relations between the two countries and exchange diplomatic envoys at ambassadorial level.

Vice-Chairmen of NSCC Meet

The Vice-Chairmen of the North-South Coordination Commission met on December 5 at the Panmunkak in the portion of our side of Panmunjom at the proposal of our side, according to the spokesman of our side to the NSCC.

Present at the meeting on our side was Comrade Ryu Jang Sik, Vice-Chairman of the NSCC and on the south Korean side was Vice-Chairman Chang Gi Yong.

Two technical personnel from each side were also present.

Our side was the first to make an address at the meeting.

Comrade Ryu Jang Sik expressed the satisfaction with the fact that the south Korean side came out to the dialogue again after accepting our proposal for the reorganization of the NSCC and our demands including the removal from the Coordination Commission of those who had stood in the van in suppressing the patriotic, democratic figures and students who call for the reunification of the country and democracy, as were put forward by the Co-Chairman of our side in August 28 statement.

He stressed that the south Korean side should return to the three principles of national reunification, the most fair and aboveboard principles which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth and the justice of which had already won international recognition and aroused warm support and sympathy from broad public circles, and should be faithful in the dialogue and make sincere efforts for the reunification of the country.

A YEAR OF ABUNDANCE VISITS OUR COUNTRYSIDE

Personally Consulting with Peasants about Farming

Our socialist co-op farms reaped an unusually bountiful harvest this year.

As is the case with all miracles wrought in our country, the bumper crop this year also owes to the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He said:

"The year of 1973 lies halfway in the carrying out of the Six-Year Plan. This year all the Party members and working people should effect another great revolutionary upsurge in all domains of the national economy in accordance with the programmatic tasks set forth at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly, and thus achieve a decisive victory in the struggle to fulfil the Six-Year Plan."

The leader mapped out a plan to achieve a decisive victory this year in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan by effecting a great revolutionary upsurge in agriculture as in industry. And from the outset of the year he left for the countryside treading the snow-covered path through an icy wind to give on-the-spot guidance.

One day in early January he visited Ripsok-ri and Tongsa-ri villages in Mundok County, South Pyongan Province.

In the village of Ripsok-ri, he inquired in detail about last year's agricultural production and utilization of manpower and machinery. And he had conversations with the co-op farmers to explore the reserve for increased grain production.

On the same day, he went to the village of Tongsa-ri and talked with the agricultural working people. Saying that good harvest last year resulted from successful weeding, he asked them about the way of weeding the fields still better.

A tractor driver stood up and told the leader that if autumn and spring ploughing and harrowing were done well with the existing tractors, more weeds could be pulled up, but his co-op farm failed to do so.

The leader listened to him attentively. He said that the tractors already supplied to the countryside were enough to ensure the ploughing of paddies and harrowing, but in order to make agriculture highly intensive, it was required to till the paddies three times and do harrowing not one or two times but four or five times. He asked the villagers how many tractors were needed for this, and told them that he would do all he could to send as many tractors as wanted.

He grasped in the villages of Ripsok-ri and Tongsa-ri the problems to be settled and confirmed them in the village of Ryulgok-ri in Pakchon County, North Pyongan Province and in the village of Pou-ri in Kaechon County, South Pyongan Province. After a while he visited the village of Posok-ri in Unjon County, North Pyongan Province.

That day he dropped in at a propaganda hall of a workteam of the co-op farm and discussed about this year's farming with the workers of the *ri* primary Party organization, managerial personnel, workteam leaders, sub-workteam leaders and many co-op farmers for a long time.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance to the Kumgye Co-operative Farm, Mundok County, South Pyongan Province

Chatting with the peasants with broad smile on his face, he gave ear to what everyone said.

He said that the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions must be stepped up vigorously in the countryside. He also spoke in detail of the important questions arising in the management of the co-op farm and in the guidance of production and encouraged them, saying: Let's make a splendid success in this year's farming, you comrades helping me and I helping you.

After leaving the village of Posok-ri in Unjon County, he called on the peasants in Samsok village on the outskirts of Pyongyang without a spell of time to break the fatigue of his trip for on-the-spot guidance. Saying that the reserve for grain production lay in the growing of strong rice seedlings, he told them to generalize the rice plants growing method of their co-op farm all over the country.

In this way the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung continued his on-the-spot guidance from the outset of the year. And he found out the urgent questions raised in the countryside and discussed with the peasants the ways and means for their solution. After that he convened a meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the consultative meetings of agricultural workers on a regional basis and gave very important teachings on bringing about a great upsurge in agricultural production this year.

At the meetings, he stressed again that the junior cadres in the rural areas should set examples in all work and do farm work in a way worthy of the master and on a scientific footing by effectively using the material and technical means supplied to the countryside in great quantities.

While leading the peasants to bring about a revolutionary upsurge, he saw to it that tractors, lorries, trailing farm machines, fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, herbicides were produced in time and supplied to the countryside in larger quantities.

Tractors, lorries, mobile thrashers, rice transplanting machines and various other efficient farm machines poured in upon all the rural communities to help the peasants in their labour-consuming work.

This year the per-*chongbo* amount of fertilizers applied increased still further and its qualitative composition was markedly improved. The amount of insecticides sprayed was increased to protect crops better from the damage by blight noxious insects. Herbicides were also sent to the countryside in large quantities to enable the peasants to do weeding by the chemical method in no small measure.

As agriculture was better equipped materially and technically, the leader saw that many technicians and specialists were dispatched to the rural areas and labour assistance to the countryside intensified.

In early spring he visited many rural communities in North and South Hwanghae Provinces to see how the rice seedlings were growing and told the peasants to grow them still better and took measures to consolidate the repair bases and improve the utility rate of the farm machines.

Ever since he left for the countryside to give on-the-spot guidance, with warm love for the people, he was always among the peasants and led them in all farming seasons—the season for growing cold frame rice seedlings, the rice-planting season, the weeding season, etc.

This is how the bumper harvest was gathered this year.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is always among the people. He believes in the people, derives strength from them and leads our revolution to victory. Thanks to his wise guidance, there have been laid in our country solid material and technical, political and ideological foundations for reaching a higher eminence of grain production in the future.

Sim Nung Mok

The sight of so much grain brings joy and happiness to the members of the Chollima Chongsan Co-operative Farm. This season's exceptionally splendid harvest is the result of the wise guidance of fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

FAIRLY LARGE SHARE

This year, too, unusually rich harvests have been reaped in this land where farming is done well every year.

Everywhere in our country irrespective of plain areas, intermediate areas and mountainous areas, our peasants proudly sum up the abundant yield of crops they have obtained thanks to the favour of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Tongsa Cooperative Farm in Mundok County, South Pyongan Province, is situated in the vast Yoldusamcholli plain on the west coast. It has brought in an average of 8.1 tons of paddy rice per *chongbo*, 13 tons at maximum. Such bumper crops have been garnered from all plains—the Unjon plain in North Pyongan Province, the Chaeryong and Yonbaek plains in South Hwanghae Province and the Hamju plain in South Hamgyong Province and so on.

It is not the plain areas alone that witnessed a good harvest of crops. On the Hakdang Cooperative Farm in Taechon County, North Pyongan Province, which lies in an intermediate area, the output has risen to 138 per cent in grain, 145 per cent in vegetable, 112 per cent in meat, 125 per cent in egg and 162 per cent in fruit as compared with last year.

The co-op farm has taken in 1.6 times more paddy rice and 2.8 times more maize than last year.

Nyongbyon, Kangdong and all other intermediate areas have also yielded such plentiful crops rarely to be seen before.

In the highland areas too, bountiful harvests have been gathered.

The Sodu Cooperative Farm in Paekam County, Ryanggang Province, is located on a plateau which rises 1,400 metres above the sea level.

This co-op farm increased the per-*chongbo* yield by 6 tons in potato, 600 kg in wheat and barley and 1 ton in flax as against last year.

As a result, scores of tons of grain went to many farm houses this year, and every peasant household became ever more wealthier.

Our peasants are unanimous in saying that the rich crops could be harvested entirely thanks to the wise leadership and great care of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He indicated the ways for bringing about a new upswing in this year's agricultural production and personally led our farmers to their implementation.

Particularly, he saw to it that the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, have been energetically pushed forward in the countryside. Thus, the spiritual and moral traits of our peasants have changed beyond recognition, the technical equipment of agriculture has reached a new, higher level and the looks of the countryside has also undergone a new change.

Through the vigorous promotion of the three revolutions, the agricultural production has registered good results in all parts of the country and in all its branches and each farm household came in for a fairly large share.

Pak Song Rim

With Responsible Attitude toward Grain Production

This year all our socialist co-operative farms reaped a far better harvest than ever, thanks to the wise leadership of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

To cite an instance, the Ryongrim Co-operative Farm in Mundok County produced as much as 14,000 tons of grain — 7.2 tons per *chongbo* on an average and 13.6 tons at its best. Similar successes were made in its fruit-growing, stock-breeding and vegetable cultivation.

This was a fine fruit of the work they have done practicing intense loyalty to the leader.

True, the members of the aforesaid co-op farm worked against time throughout the year with infinite loyalty to him, and this brought them the joy and honour of today.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Since the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people, they should take a responsible attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction."

All the co-op farmers rose in a body to do their bit in discharging the responsibility of a master toward grain production of the country. Resolved to struggle as staunchly as the heroine of "The Flower Girl", the immortal classic, and considering it a text-book or a weapon in their endeavour to revolutionize themselves and effect innovation in their work, they formed "The Flower Girl" Guard. Follows an account of how they fought to achieve a wonderful success.

The co-op farmers saw the revolutionary feature film "The Flower Girl" based on the immortal classic under the same name which had been produced and put on the stage in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. The film left them an indelible impression on their minds. It told them of the truth in the revolutionary struggle — a truth that where there are exploitation and oppression there is bound to be the resistance of the masses of the people and that the masses of the people have to fight against the exploiters. At the same time it reminded them of the miserable life they had lived in the past, in sharp contrast to the happy life they were enjoying now.

In fact, before liberation all of them had to live no less bitter a life than Ggot Bun, the heroine of the film, did, under Japanese imperialist tyranny. This could not be helped since they lost their country.

They knew too well what a life of the stateless people meant. So, their resolve became stronger day by day, the resolve to remain loyal to the leader who restored the lost country, and to fight fiercely for the defence of the blissful socialist system established by him.

They were determined to bring about an innovatory success in this year's agricultural production by arming themselves more firmly with the great *Juche* idea of the leader and by working as assiduously and tenaciously "as the co-op farmers of Mangyongdae do," with the attitude of a master toward the revolution as required by the *Juche* idea.

This was how "The Flower Girl" Guard was organized in the co-operative farm, a guard made up of the farmers immensely loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

This was indeed a great change that took place in the ideology and consciousness of the co-op farmers.

They buckled down to the struggle for increased production with "The Flower Girl" Guard in the van. They did their job in a remarkably better way than before.

They gave full scope to the trait worthy of a master, the trait of willingly doing any job, big or small, which would help toward farming. All worked with unremitting attention, tilling paddy and dry fields, operating farm machines, joining in reforestation, tending fruit trees, repairing the road in their village and so on.

They made straw-covers for cold-seedling bed and other straw goods for farming in spare time.

They planted the new strains of high-yielding crops in accordance with the principle of the right crop at the right place, firmly set up the agronomical system to fill the needs of cultivation of the new strains and, on the basis of the available data on the analysis of soil, actively carried out full-scale land improvement work—such as carpeting fields with humus soil or slaked lime.

At the same time they established a scientific system of fertilization, under which not a ton of manure or chemical fertilizer was applied without taking into account the soil condition and the biological peculiarities of the crops planted in each plot.

It was with the attitude of a master and unremitting attention that they took part in any work—fertilizing of fields, growing of strong seedling, weeding, comprehensive mechanization of farming, chemicalization and the like.

The preparation for the year's farming was wound up a month earlier than usual. The transplanting of rice seedling and harvesting were done in a brief span of time.

Plenty of fruit were thus produced as a result of their tireless endeavour to fully discharge the responsibility of a master toward the grain production with infinite loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

"The Flower Girl" Guards were formed this year in many other co-operative farms as in the Ryongrim Co-operative Farm.

No doubt that we will gather bumper harvest every year because the Red agricultural working people firmly defend our socialist countryside, with burning determination to fight on along the road of revolution under his leadership for ever.

Kim Su Yon

The "Flower Girl" guardsmen of the Ryongrim Co-operative Farm, Mundok County, South Pyongan Province, are in active preparations for the coming-year's farming

THANKS TO THE WISE GUIDANCE OF THE LEADER

Successful Promotion of Ideological, Technical and Cultural Revolutions

The Korean farmers are spending busy days now. The rural districts of the whole country are alive with income distribution and the preparations for next year's farming.

An unusually plentiful crop has been reaped in our country this year under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his profound care.

The country's grain harvest this year is far above the level a few years ago which stood 2.7 times the output shortly after the liberation.

Our countryside has made incessant development under the rays of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the theses, he teaches us:

"First, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the rural areas;

Second, the working-class leadership of the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture, and the support of the towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way;

Third, the guidance and management of agriculture should be brought continuously to approach the advanced level of enterprise management of industry, the bonds between all-people property and co-operative property should be strengthened, and co-operative property should be steadily brought closer to property of the whole people."

Along the course indicated by the theses, the rural technical revolution, whose main content is irrigation, mechanization, chemicalization and electrification, has been powerfully pushed ahead.

Irrigation was completed in the main already during the Five-Year Plan period beginning 1957. In the period of the Seven-Year Plan that began in 1961, paddy field irrigation was wound up and irrigation works were also introduced in no small acreage of dry fields.

Now a perfect irrigation system has taken shape in the country to protect crops from whatever flood and drought and bring a high and stable harvest at all times.

With the development of the engineering industry, large numbers of tractors and lorries have found their way to the rural districts to reinforce the technical equipment of agriculture. The number of the tractors serving agriculture swelled 3.5 times and that of lorries more than 6.4 times in the 1961-1970 period.

Our country has 1.5 million *chongbo* of arable land suitable for the operation of machines. Eighty thousand tractors mean 5 or 6 for each 100 *chongbo*.

Eight or nine tractors per 100 *chongbo* of arable land are envisaged in the Six-Year Plan and this target is expected to be hit in 1975.

Ploughing of paddy and non-paddy fields and harrowing of paddy fields are done by machines in the plain areas and thrashing is done by machines in all the areas. Mechanization of transport has been carried out in the main.

The task of electrification in the countryside has been brilliantly fulfilled. Electricity has found its way to all the rural villages and all the farm households. Electricity is used not only in lighting, but also as power in a wide range of work.

Already in 1970 the annual electric power consumption in the countryside reached 1,000 million kwh.

Successes have been made in chemicalization as well. The amount of chemical fertilizers applied per *chongbo* of paddy and non-paddy fields last year was more than three times that ten years ago. The per-*chongbo* application of chemical fertilizers is now close upon one ton. A wide variety of agricultural chemicals and weed-killers have been supplied in large quantities. Having completed irrigation and electrification in the technical revolution, our countryside is making vigorous advance in comprehensive mechanization and overall chemicalization.

With the successful fulfilment of the task of the cultural revolution in the countryside, the level of general knowledge of the farmers and their technical level have been markedly elevated.

Agricultural colleges have been founded in the provinces and many new higher agricultural specialized schools have made their appearance in each city and county, which turn out a large number of agronomists.

An average of 17.6 agronomists and specialists are working on each cooperative farm.

The vigorous ideological revolution in the countryside has resulted in a great change in ideology and consciousness of our peasants.

Today our co-op farm members are united rock-firm around the leader and have grown to be staunch rural revolutionaries who are determined even to go through thick and thin to carry the instructions of the leader through to the end.

The working-class leadership of the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support of towns to the countryside have been strengthened in the past period.

The state has systematically increased investments in the rural economy. The year 1970 witnessed an increase of 1.5 times in the investments in the rural economy as against 1961. The state has given greater material assistance to the rural districts including the supply of machinery and equipment.

By 1966 the state had completely abolished the agricultural tax in kind, thus becoming the first in the world to relieve the peasants from all tax burdens for good.

Moreover, the state raised the purchase prices of agricultural produce and markedly reduced utilization fees including farm machine and irrigation charges, thereby rendering enormous financial benefits to the cooperative farms.

In our country the guidance and management of the rural economy have been radically improved and the links between ownership by the whole people and cooperative ownership further strengthened.

A new system of agricultural guidance was founded long ago in our country in compliance with the demands of the reality.

What forms the main part of the new system of agricultural guidance is the county cooperative farm management committee, which gives more effective guidance to the rural economy not by administrative method as in the past but by industrial method and especially strengthens its technical guidance in agricultural production.

The county cooperative farm management committee which is enhancing its role in an overall manner serves for the organic combination of ownership by the whole people with cooperative ownership and further strengthening of production relations between industry and agriculture in our country.

The tenth anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" falls next year when we will have fulfilled nearly all the tasks laid down in the theses, except the tasks in the domain of ideological revolution.

Chang Ik Chol

Powerful Assistance of Industry

The bumper harvest this year—another proud success—was supported by the powerful assistance of industry to the socialist countryside.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The working class must not only lead the peasantry politically and ideologically, but also give it material, technical, cultural and financial assistance."

As indicated in the great theses of the leader on the rural question, the working class of our country who deem it their sacred duty to give assistance to the socialist countryside helped the cooperative farmers in all aspects as much as they could.

The workers in the field of the engineering industry produced a good many tractors and lorries in the course of the attainment of the goal they themselves set to provide the countryside with 2.3 times more tractors and 3 times more lorries this year than in the previous year.

The workers of the Kumsong Tractor Plant, the September 25 Tractor Plant and the Sungri Automobile Combined Factory produced a huge amount of tractors and lorries and sent them to the rural areas before the spring tilling began, thus greatly contributing to farming.

Besides, the workers in the domain of the engineering industry manufactured lots of trailer farm implements, rice-transplanting machines, weeding machines, harvesters and portable thrashers to cater to the needs of the countryside without loss of time.

Thanks to the active support of the heroic working class the farm villages in the western coastal plains have been given as many lorries and tractors as required by the theses on the rural question.

Solid production bases for tractor accessories and trailer farm implements have been built in every province, city and county for comprehensive mechanization of agriculture.

The chemical industry workers including those of the Chongsu Chemical Factory and the Sunchon Nitro-lime Fertilizer Factory supplied to the countryside in good season plenty of chemical fertilizers, agricultural medicines and weed-killers, while successfully conducting the work of increasing the present productive capacity of chemical fertilizers.

With the powerful support of the chemical industry all the cooperative farms used this year various kinds of chemical fertilizers such as nitrogenous, phosphorous, potassic and microelement fertilizers on the basis of the scientific manuring system. They also made an effective use of good-quality herbicides and improved soil strenuously by spreading slaked lime over the fields, thus cultivating all the crops properly.

This year the state invested a large sum of funds in the reclamation of tideland, readjustment of fields, construction of reservoirs and river improvement projects and built thrashing floors and various other production facilities for the cooperative farms.

Meanwhile, the entire working people rendered substantial help to the farmers in rice-transplanting, weeding and other farm work with the master-like attitude of shouldering the responsibility for farming with the peasants.

As a result, the enormous assistance of industry to the socialist countryside has brought about an unprecedented upsurge in all spheres of agricultural production despite the adverse weather condition of this year which saw a prolonged severe drought.

Kim Hwan

Ready for shipment (at the Kumsong Tractor Plant)

Farm Villages as Good as Towns

Our countryside takes on a new look with each passing day, as modern dwellings are built in greater number in every farm village, in addition to well-furnished nursery, kindergarten, hospital, store and other welfare and cultural establishments.

The rural electrification and irrigation were completed long ago. Farming is now done with the help of up-to-date machines and agricultural chemicals. Not a year passes without witnessing a rich crop. With the rapid growth of agricultural production, the peasants' income increases and their living conditions improve year by year. This is our modern, socialist rural communities our peasants are living in.

So a great change has been brought about that "the countryside has much in common with towns and agriculture, with industry", as the peasants say.

In fact, life in towns is not so enviable to them today.

Regular bus service interlinks one village and another, and water service is available also in the countryside.

The fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung provided such convenience for them and shows much concern for the betterment of their living this year, too.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We should continue building many houses to solve people's living problems adequately. We will launch a general mass movement to build 100,000 family units in towns and 150,000-200,000 in the countryside every year in order to cover the present housing shortage and fill future housing demands for our growing population."

One day in March this year Comrade Kim Il Sung personally guided a consultative meeting of the rural functionaries of lowest rank in Taedong County of South Pyongan Province and suggested a plan to build a modern 2-storeyed dwelling for three families. And the next day he summoned designers and showed them an orientation in designing a house of such type.

The designers drew up an excellent blueprint as instructed by him.

The housing construction based on that blueprint soon started in Oryu village in the suburbs of Pyongyang. Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the construction site where fine two-storeyed houses were springing up.

Having made a round of the new residential quarter for the peasants, he set forth an important task to build such dwellings in all our farm villages within two or three years. The new house, he said, looks better and is convenient to live in.

This year alone—the first year when the task was put into practice—the dwellings of this type were erected in large numbers in the western and northern parts of our country, and this added a new beauty to our modern, socialist rural community.

Little wonder that our farmers are singing of the great favour given by the leader, enjoying a happy life in modern houses provided by the state gratis, free from worry about taxation, medical care and education of their children.

Pak Ju Sol

Meat Production Goes Up

Under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stockbreeding is developing in our country with each passing day.

Meat production has been normalized in the pork plant with an annual capacity of 10,000 tons in Pyongyang and 2,000-5,000 ton-capacity plants in the provincial seats and major industrial districts. And in cooperative farms pork plants whose yearly capacity is several hundred tons each made their appearance.

Because all the pork plants are modernized, many pigs can be kept. For example, a pig-tender raises 2,000 head of pigs in the Ryokpo Pig Plant.

A great number of modern assorted feed mills, big or small, came into being everywhere in our country.

This year alone, the construction of 200 or more mills was undertaken, over 60 of them have already been completed.

Thanks to the solid bases of assorted feed production, meat production is increasing day by day.

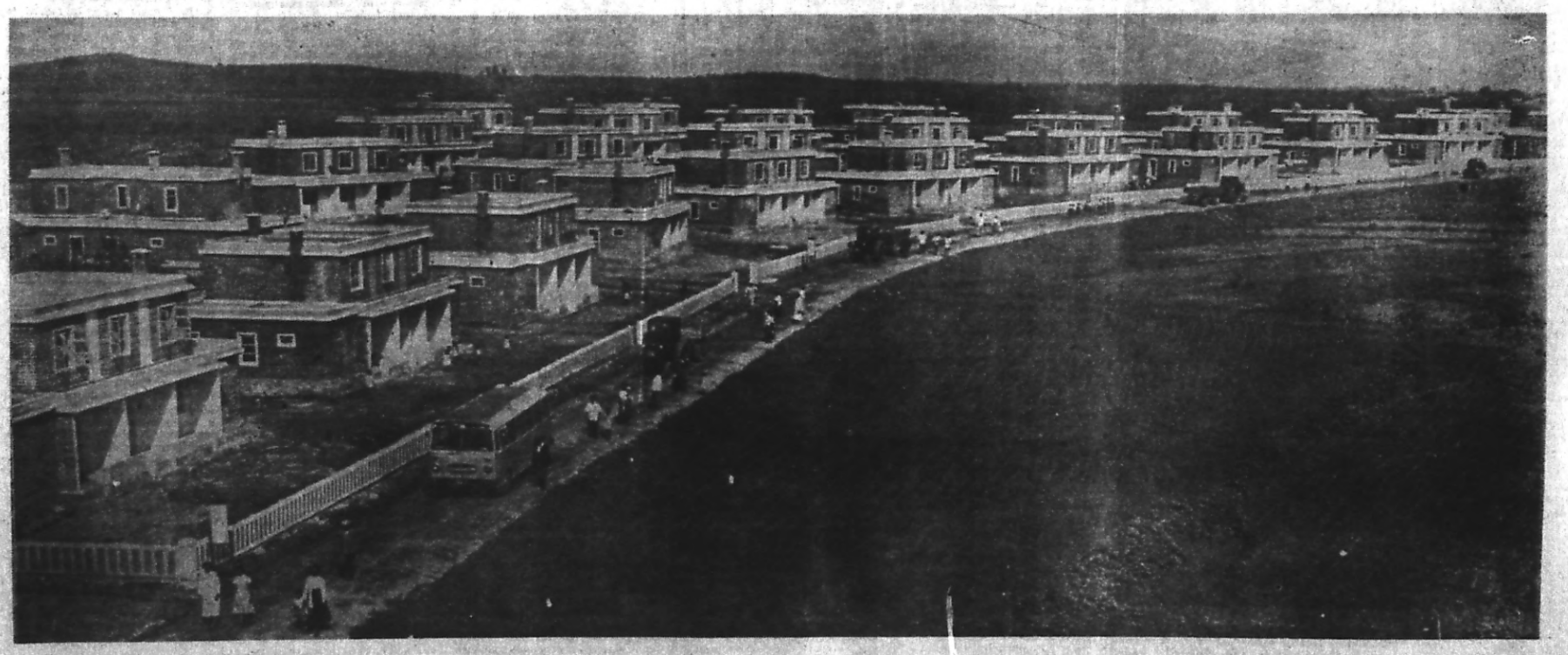
Meat is also produced by cooperative farms and individual farmers and by the families of workers and office employees in the areas where domestic animals can be raised.

Rapid progress has been made in poultry industry, too.

This year, a number of medium- and small-sized modern chicken and duck plants were erected in our country which has the Mangyongdae Chicken Plant with a yearly capacity of 100 million eggs and many other chicken plants.

Thus, we are able to fulfil the meat and egg production targets envisaged in the Six-Year Plan far ahead of schedule.

Sim Yong



This modern village is common to our socialist countryside. Photo shows the Suhung Co-operative Farm, Hungsang County, South Hamgyong Province

Workers of the printing shop, silk mill, Combined Pyongyang Textile Mill working hard to supply better fabrics to the people

A Reliable Textile Producing Centre

The Combined Pyongyang Textile Mill, which won the honourable "Order of Kim Il Sung", is one of the powerful textile producing centres in our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The rapid development of the textile industry for producing good-quality fabrics in greater quantity is an important task to satisfactorily solve our people's clothing problem."

The fatherly leader, always concerned to provide our people with better clothes, had chosen himself the site for the factory near the Taedong-gang River in October 1948. Since then he has given on-the-spot guidance to this mill over 40 times. As a result it developed into a large, modern textile mill.

The mill has facilities for producing cotton fabrics and silks and spinning chemical fibre materials plus dyeing and after-treatment processes. It turns out above 1,000 kinds of textiles.

With the modernization and automation of production processes greatly stepped up, a spinner now looks after 8,800 spindles at maximum and a weaver tends 80 looms.

Already in 1965, a year under the Seven-Year Plan, the factory produced in only four days as much fabrics as were put out in a year in the northern half of the country before liberation.

Last year the textile workers of the factory outdid the production level envisaged for the end of the Six-Year Plan. This year they have been launching a vigorous collective technical innovation movement to turn out more fabrics under the banner of three major tasks of technical revolution unfurled by the leader.

From the outset of the year they have applied in production new technical innovation proposals to spin more yarns with the existing equipment and thus increased the per-minute rotation of spinning frame spindles over 500 rounds compared with last year.

Recently they have become able to spin every day more cotton yarns, which are enough to produce 50,000 metres of textiles, as against the daily average of the first half of this year.

Besides, they have manufactured automatic yarn-conveyers and cotton-dust cleaners and adopted new technical innovation proposals, more than 300 in all, thereby radically raising labour productivity.

In the midst of similar innovation campaign the combined silk workshop carried out the yearly assignments earlier than schedule at the end of October.

While accelerating modernization of production processes, the entire textile workers of the factory are performing all their tasks assiduously and tenaciously and making uninterrupted innovation and continued advance with the resolve to fulfil the Six-Year Plan on all indices far ahead of the set time.

The gross industrial output value of the factory at the end of the Six-Year Plan is expected to grow 1.6 times in comparison with 1970.

Han Su Nam

To Supply More Shoes

The workers and technicians of the Sinuiju Shoe Factory, one of the largest of its kind in our country, have chalked up signal results in footwear production, filled with the firm determination to repay with loyalty the great affection of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who concerns himself about the footwear problem of our people in order that different kinds of durable and nice shoes may be provided to them in greater volume.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In light industry this year we must work hard for the modernization of the textile, garment, footwear, daily-necessities and food industries, and thereby produce larger quantities of high-quality consumer goods for the people and surpass the production level envisaged for the end of the Six-Year Plan."

Bearing deep in mind the leader's important teaching the workers and technicians of the factory topped the production level envisaged for the end of the Six-Year Plan already last year and they have been energetically pushing forward the modernization of footwear manufacture this year.

They have made injection-molding machines, semi-automatic and rotary, with their own efforts and techniques, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Through the introduction of these machines which helped to reduce the number of different operations by half, the harmful labour in rubber processing has been completely eliminated. Besides, labour-consuming and difficult work has ceased to exist and labour productivity has risen more than ten times.

The shoes produced by these machines are good-shaped and last twice longer than the previous ones.

Moreover, this year the factory has markedly increased the output of footwear and its variety by introducing over 30 proposals for technical innovation into production and is now rapidly raising the per-worker output.

The working class of the factory are tenacious and methodical in all their jobs, conscious of their being masters of the factory.

They are furthering with greater vigour the mass technical innovation movement in order to overfulfil year's production plan by 20 per cent.

Similar innovations take place in all other footwear factories of the country. The workers in this field have set the task to produce 70 million pairs of shoes in 1976, the last year of the Six-Year Plan, and are striving hard to carry out their goal.

Han Su Chon

Large quantities of shoes are turned out at the Pyongyang Chloride Vinyl Shoes Factory. This factory is also permeated with deep concern for the people shown by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

Chongjin Shipyard, Present and Past

This shipyard is in Chongjin, a coast town in the northernmost part of our country.

Before liberation (August 1945) it was only a small enterprise repairing tiny vessels and building 50-ton wooden boats.

During the Korean war (June 1950-July 1953) unleashed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the shipyard was razed to the ground by the enemy.

But now, thanks to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung it has taken on a completely new look as one of the leading ship-building centres of our country which produces large-sized ships.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The development of the fishing industry and water transport system demands a speedy growth of the ship-building industry."

The leader who had directed deep attention to the development of the shipbuilding industry visited the Chongjin shipyard in July 1954.

That day he earnestly told the workers to rebuild and expand the shipyard at an early date and construct a large number of ships for the domain of the fishing industry and explained to them the orientation and ways and means in concrete terms.

The shipyard was quickly restored and reconstructed through a dynamic struggle of the workers there who rose upholding the leader's programmatic instructions.

Relying upon the firm foundations of our rapidly-developing independent national industry in the postwar years, the shipbuilders further augmented the capacity for ship-building: they drew up on their own the blueprint for an iron-clad trawler of 460 ton class and secured by their own efforts gantry cranes, welding apparatuses and various other metal-working facilities necessary for building the trawler.

In May 1961 the leader gave on-the-spot guidance at the shipyard for the third time after the war. That day the ship-building workers there had the honour of making a trial run for the 460-ton trawler they had manufactured by themselves.

He spoke highly of the success attained by the workers and technicians of the shipyard and inspired them to a new struggle for producing more fishing boats.

Afterwards, during the Seven-Year Plan he called at the shipyard on two occasions. He acquainted himself with the matters relating to production and gave programmatic instructions to build ships of 3,000 tons, 5,000 tons and 10,000 tons and up to fill the domestic requirements.

Thanks to the personal guidance and constant solicitude of the leader, the material and technical foundations of the shipyard were consolidated still further during the Seven-Year Plan, a period of the allround technological reconstruction for socialist industrialization.

The modernly equipped ironplate shop, machinery shop, fittings shop and assembling shop were set up at this shipyard.

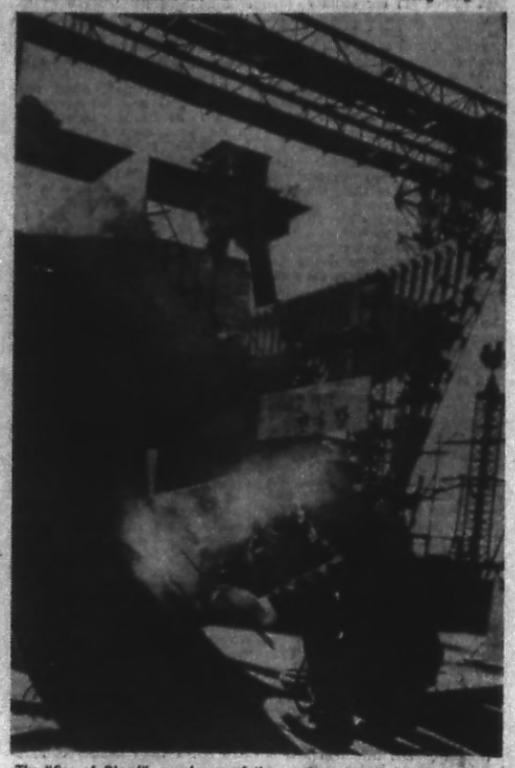
The workers of the shipyard built with their own efforts the launching platform for vessels of 5,000 tons or above and installed facilities to mechanize and automate the building of large-sized ships.

In the recent three years, the Chongjin shipyard constructed hosts of ships, among them 3,750-ton stern-trawlboats, 5,000-ton refrigerator ships, passenger boats and technical vessels.

Now the shipbuilders are expanding the shipyard along up-to-date lines so that they can introduce serial method of production in building big ships. And they have already started building a 14,000 ton class vessel after making full preparations.

In the not distant future the shipyard will also turn out large-sized cargo-boats whose projected tonnage amounts to tens of thousands.

Hong Sing Mok



The "Sea of Blood" guardsmen of the youth assembling shop in the shipyard where Comrade Pak Si Hyong works are effecting continuous innovations in building large vessels

Socialist Industrialization in DPRK (2)

(Continued from Our Previous Issue)

Juche-Based Line of Industrialization

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stated:

"Relying on the foundations of an independent national industry and the material base laid for introducing modern technology in all branches of the national economy during the period of the Five-Year Plan, our Party saw to it that a powerful struggle was waged under the Seven-Year Plan to create a comprehensively-developed, independent modern industry with a solid raw material base of its own and the latest techniques, and to effect the overall technological reconstruction of our national economy." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Eng. ed., pp. 411-12.)

To establish an independent modern industry and, at the same time, to effect all-round technical reconstruction of the national economy—this was the *Juche*-based line of industrialization of the Workers' Party of Korea.

This industrialization line designed to achieve these two aims stemmed from the fundamental requirement that the material and technical foundations of socialism were to be laid with each national state as an independent economic unit. In order to lay the material and technical foundations of socialism on the basis of building an independent national economy, it was essential that industry based on modern technology should be built on an independent system in the stage of industrialization and, at the same time, all branches of the economy, including agriculture, be equipped with modern technology.

In thrashing out the line of industrialization in this way, our Party took account of the socio-economic conditions for its realization.

The reorganization of the production relations which was undertaken prior to technical reconstruction in our country made it possible to immediately and extensively introduce the achievements of industrialization in all branches of the national economy, particularly in co-operativized agriculture.

In effecting industrialization our Party paid primary attention to the building of an independent modern industry.

To build such industry, the Party followed the policy of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry.

So far some socialist countries first concentrated on heavy industry for a certain period before developing light industry. Capitalist states developed light industry first and thus obtained funds to build heavy industry.

But we could not adopt either of these two lines, because we had to create such a modern industry as could solve two problems simultaneously—laying economic foundations and improving the people's living conditions.

Without giving priority to heavy industry, it would be impossible either to build an independent modern industry or to equip all branches of the national economy with the latest technology.

If we had laid stress on heavy industry alone, we would not have been able to solve the problem of the people's living, nor to build our own independent modern industry with light industry alongside a powerful heavy industry.

Therefore, only by simultaneously developing heavy and light industries, though difficult it was, could we successfully build an independent modern industry.

In this, our Party attached primary importance to the creation of a powerful heavy industry. This was precisely the basis of our industrialization. Our Party intended to create our own heavy industry which would be able to meet mainly with home products the demands of the national economy for machinery, equipment, raw materials, fuel and power. It means the line of creating an independent modern industry. In implementing this line, our Party followed the policy of rationally combining rehabilitation, reconstruction and creation of new heavy industry factories and of linking the development of heavy industry with that of light industry and agriculture.

The heavy industry we had functioned with technologically obsolete equipment was deformed and severely damaged. But, for all that, we could not abandon it.

In the postwar rehabilitation and construction period, i.e., in the preparatory period of industrialization, we put main stress on the rehabilitation of heavy industry factories, while combining reconstruction, expansion and creation of new industrial branches.

At the first stage of industrialization after the task of rehabilitation was completed in the main, efforts were exerted to reconstruct, expand the restored factories and enterprises and build new ones. At the same time we saw to it that those factories which had not yet been rehabilitated were brought to the original state speedily. At the second stage, we directed serious efforts to the consolidation of the newly-built key industrial branches, while undertaking the extensive expansion projects of heavy industrial bases.

While steadfastly guaranteeing the priority growth of heavy industry, our Party endeavoured to build a heavy industry not lust for its own sake, but one capable of more effectively serving the development of light industry and agriculture and the improvement of the people's living standards. In our situation where we had to solve the two problems of laying a sound economic basis and of improving the people's living simultaneously, we could not confine ourselves only to building a heavy industry just for heavy industry's sake. So, our greatest attention was directed to the development of those branches that would turn out machinery and equipment, raw and other materials needed for light industry and agriculture, and of those heavy industry branches that would ensure the growth of the above-said branches.

As a result, we were able to create a solid heavy industrial base with comparatively little investment in a historically short span of time, and, on this basis, develop light industry and agriculture.

In building heavy industry, the greatest energy went into creating an independent machine-building industry. It was no easy job to build this industry. One of the biggest obstacles was mysticism towards machinery.

As we had no developed machine-building industry in former days, some people were hesitant to buckle down to the development of this industry, regarding machines as something mysterious. In these circumstances, the Party, first of all, launched an intensive ideological campaign against mysticism. It saw to it that this campaign was carried on in a mass movement.

The mass "let-one-machine-tool-make-machine-tools" movement inaugurated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung played a decisive role in this campaign. Through this widespread movement to make machine-tools in all places where there were machine-tools the foundations of machine-building industry were swiftly extended and our people came to have a confidence that they were capable of making any type of machines.

Another obstacle in the way of creating machine-building industry was the lack of clear views on the building of an independent national economy.

Some people were critical of our Party's policy on building heavy industry. They even asserted that our country did not need to develop machine-building industry but would do well to produce only minerals and other raw materials.

Rejecting this kind of allegation, our Party set about laying foundations of a modern machine-building industry.

A beginning was already made during the war when we started building machine factories underground and after the war a titanic struggle was undertaken to develop machine-building industry on a full scale. Entering the stage of industrialization, we actively pushed forward this industry so as to produce by ourselves, not only small- and medium-size machinery and equipment but large-size ones.

It was a very difficult job to develop this industry as we had no experience and lacked in technology.

When we started making tractors, automobiles and other modern machinery, we had to do everything by ourselves, from designing to assembling. Designing, assembling and processing were our first undertaking, so things did not go on smoothly. But our workers and technicians, never daunted, gritted their teeth and buckled down and at last succeeded in making such machines.

A vigorous struggle was waged in this way to turn out various machines with our own efforts.

The movement to let a machine make machines developed into a movement to let a factory beget factories. In a little over a year more than 13,000 machine tools were produced on top of the plan throughout the country.

Encouraged by this success our working class manufactured 8-metre turning lathe, 3,000-ton and 6,000-ton power presses, 6-metre hobbing machine and other special-purpose machine tools.

This eventually led to the consolidation of the material and technical foundations of machine factories. Many new machine factories sprang up in different parts of the country.

Our machine-building industry was created by such a hard fought struggle. But in this course our workers accumulated precious experience and gained a firmer confidence in their own strength and talents. They showed a still greater attachment for the machines and equipment they had made with their own hands under all sorts of difficulties.

With the establishment of a modern machine-building industry our country which could not even make a simple farm implement properly before liberation, is now in a position to produce various kinds of large machines and precision machines; it can also comprehensively produce not only separate units of machines but also complete sets of equipment for modern factories.

Our Party ensured that this industry would serve to rapidly develop all other heavy industrial branches.

In establishing a sound power base, we followed the policy of combining the construction of hydro-electric plants using water resources abundant in our country and thermal power plants. Along with the building of large power units undertaken by the state we simultaneously pressed forward the extensive construction of small and medium units through a mass movement.

In developing the metallurgical industry, we pursued the policy of laying emphasis on the rehabilitation and expansion of the existing metal factories, in combination with the building of new ones. Great attention was also directed to the establishment of an independent system of metallurgical industry manufacturing iron from domestic ore and anthracite.

In creating a modern chemical industry, our efforts first went into the production of inorganic chemicals including chemical fertilizer. It was followed by the creation of the organic chemical industry producing vinalon and other synthetic fibres and plastics.

Besides, we threw no less efforts into building coal and other mining industries, building-materials industry and timber industry. All these efforts resulted in establishing a powerful heavy industry with its all branches in a short period of time.

Our heavy industry with machine-building industry at its core meets basically with domestic products the country's needs for machinery and equipment, raw and other materials, fuel and power.

In building an independent modern industry, the Party's much energy was also given to establishing a light industry base.

Light industry was one of the most backward branches in our country. Take the textile industry for an example. The number of spindles was no more than several thousands in the northern half of the Republic before liberation. The per capita production of fabrics was no more than 14 centimetres.

The Party's policy in regard to light industry was to simultaneously develop the large centrally-controlled industry and the small-and medium-size local industry.

The preference was given to building large-scale centrally-controlled factories which would constitute the backbone of light industry and to reinforcing their technical equipment. But in view of our economic situation we could not build many large factories at once. If we had relied on them alone, we would not have been able to abolish the backwardness in light industry at the earliest possible date.

A decisive measure was needed to bring about an innovation in the production of consumer goods for the people. Following the teaching of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to boost the production of consumer goods through an all-people movement, we launched a campaign to build more than one local-industry factory in every city and county. All the people across the country rose up as one to implement his teaching, with the result that more than 1,000 local-industry factories were built in only a few months without spending much state funds, by mobilizing idle local manpower and materials.

While building factories of this sort in all parts of the country we channelled our efforts into the improvement of their technical equipment as the machine-building industry advanced. We have now several thousands of well-equipped local factories which account for more than half the whole country's output of consumer goods.

Our light industry which consists of central and local industries has all branches of production, including a textile industry with an annual capacity of more than 400 million me-

(Continued on Page 6)

At 346th MAC Meeting

U.S. Imperialist Aggressors' Hostile Acts Protested

The 346th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on December 1 at Panmunjom at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting, Major General Kim Poong Sup, Senior Member of our side, lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the vicious espionage and hostile acts committed against our side by the south Korean troops at the instigation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors. According to his statement, they infiltrated various kinds of naval vessels into the coastal waters of our side in defiance of the repeated protests and warnings of our side. He called the enemy side to account for these acts.

Destroyer No. 96 of the south Korean navy intruded into the coastal waters of our side up to 37°30' N and 125°13' E, at around 04:15 on November 27 and after changing its course to the east, moved towards Yonpyong-do Islet at around 06:00 through the waters close to 37°33' N and 125°32' E.

For about two hours from around 06:45 the vessel moved around in the waters between Taeyonpyong-do and Soyonpyong-do islets and at around 17:30 moved northwest through the waters close to 37°31' N and 124°58' E.

On the same day, destroyer No. 91 of the south Korean navy intruded into the coastal waters of our side.

On November 28, a transport of the high speed craft unit and rocket gunboat No. 311 intruded into the coastal waters of our side.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors instigated south Korean naval warships to intrude into the coastal waters of our side to commit espionage and hostile acts or blockade on the sea. They had the cheek to impede free passage of foreign merchant ships to western ports of our country.

The Senior Member of our side vehemently denounced the malicious challenges of the enemy. He emphasized:

Owing to the reckless acts of the enemy, armed conflicts may break out between the two sides on the West Sea and it may cause an irretrievably grave situation.

Today the Korean people as well as the world peaceloving people unanimously desire to achieve the peaceful reunification of our country on the basis of the North-South Joint Statement without any outside interference. However, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, staying on in south Korea, are obstinately resorting to the criminal scheme to make Koreans fight among themselves by egging the south Korean army on to aggravate the situation of our country.

It is reported that at a "meeting of army commanders" held on December 6, the "Chief of the General Staff of the Army" of south Korea dwelt on the need to "reinforce the system for regular or irregular war" and issued an "instruction" to devise "an effective way of mobilizing combat materiel" in case of emergency.

It should be recalled that a few days ago the "defence minister" raised such a reckless clamour as to "order the three services to be put on a stand-by alert", and again called for "buildup of strength", harping on the "threat of southward invasion."

Meanwhile, the "UN Commander" slandered our side, twaddling about the "incentive action of north Korea."

All this shows that the south Korean rulers, in fact, are trying to incite antagonism and confrontation between the compatriots, perpetuate the division of the country and realize their ambition for long-term office, while making a false show of readiness to resume the dialogue.

This can be fully explained by the fact that the U.S. imperialists have recently perpetrated such grave military provocation as sending a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane in succession to infiltrate into the territorial air of the northern half of the Republic for espionage and hostile acts against our side and that the "UN Commander" who had joined in a war exercise flew back to Seoul to hatch a war plot.

In keeping pace with the U.S. imperialists' machinations, the Pak Jung Hi gang are loudly crying for building up national power, strengthening defence capabilities and stepping up war preparations. "Strength", they allege, is needed to "safeguard freedom and democracy" and "national power" is necessary for "fighting down communism" and "checking the communist invasion".

All the Korean people are now striving for the independent peaceful reunification of the country without any foreign interference. The peace-loving people all over the world are also extending unqualified support and encouragement to their just struggle. The recent UN General Assembly decided to dissolve the "UNCURK", a tool of U.S. imperialism for aggression, and gave positive support to the north-south dialogue based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

At such a moment the Pak Jung Hi clique are aggravating tension in the country by viciously kicking up a tricky row against our side in cooperation with the U.S. imperialists. This is not accidental.

As the result of the UN debate on the Korean issue shows, the treacherous plot of the Pak Jung Hi clique to perpetuate the division of the country by making two Koreas enter into the UN simultaneously ended in a failure. This reduced them to international orphanage.

To cap it all, the south Korean students and people rose up in the mass struggle against the "government", dictatorship and fascism. So, the Pak Jung Hi clique fell into the clutches of uneasiness.

It is clear to everyone what they are aiming at in their provocative acts against us under such circumstances. What they are driving at is to hey up the tension in the country and whip up war hysteria in an effort to justify the presence of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in south Korea and perpetuate the division on the one hand and, on the other, distract attention of the students and people and put down their anti-"government", anti-fascist struggle.

But this will get them nowhere.

The Pak Jung Hi clique try to find a way out of the crisis in the reckless provocative act. But this reveals their own treacherous nature to the full.

If the south Korean bellicose elements aggravate the situation, engrossed in their hare-brained row, this will bring nothing good to them. They should clearly realize this and act with discretion.

Kim Ho

Foolish Clamour to Distract Public Attention

South Korea: Growing Struggle against "Government" and Fascism

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"To achieve the democratization of south Korean society is the most urgent task at present in the struggle of the south Korean people and youth and students against foreign imperialist aggressors and their lackeys. There can be no social progress nor the successful development of the youth movement as long as the people's liberties and democratic rights are trampled upon and fascist suppression and despotism prevail."

As was already reported, in south Korea the flames of struggle opposing "government" and fascism were kindled on October 2 by the students of Seoul University's Liberal Arts and Science College. This struggle is lasting three months now, assuming greater intensity.

Now it has spread to the whole of south Korea—Pusan, Taegu, Suwon, Kwangju and other places—involving over 100,000 students of 40 universities and colleges. And their struggle has become more organized and violent in its form.

The valiant struggle of students was joined by religious men, journalists, university and college faculty and personages of all strata. They held meetings and adopted statements expressing their readiness to fight for democracy and against fascism.

The mass struggle of students and people is the very manifestation of their fiery determination not to tolerate military fascist rule and treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique, and to put an end to the fascist dictatorship and gain democratic freedom and rights at any cost.

The prevailing situation in south Korea calls upon those who value the future of the country and people to rise up in the righteous patriotic struggle.

Following the "October revitalization" the Pak Jung Hi clique established one-man fascist dictatorship to intensify oppression of people on the one hand, and on the other, they are openly trying to sell south Korea to the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, in an attempt to keep the country divided permanently.

Due to their fascist tyranny and treacherous acts even elementary democratic freedom and rights of people are trampled underfoot and the patriotic people and youth and students advocating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country are arrested, imprisoned or mercilessly murdered.

It is only natural that the south Korean youth and students and people should come forward in the struggle, unable to remain mere onlookers to the tragic reality.

Scared by this, the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang are on the rampage to suppress their just struggle.

They set armed policemen in motion and throw a cordon around schools to arrest many embattled students. They even use gas bombs to check their struggle.

Fascist bandits employ every crafty tactics and resort to appeasement and deception in an attempt to split the students' struggle from within. They even forced the school authorities to start vacation earlier than usual.

They took this step aiming to destroy the just struggle obviously in fear of students who love justice and truth and hate fraudulence and injustice. This is a nasty barbarous act of medieval age.

This once again reveals the true colour of the Pak Jung Hi clique as the destroyer of democracy.

With no plots, however, the south Korean fascist bandits can curb their burning determination to put an end to the fascist dictatorship and achieve democratic rights.

Where there is oppression there is always resistance. This is a process that responds to the laws guiding the development of history.

As long as Pak Jung Hi's fascist rule continues, their anti-"government" and anti-fascist struggle will continue and it will gain momentum.

The south Korean students' righteous struggle for democratization of society and country's reunification is enjoying active support of the entire Korean people and arousing the unanimous sympathy and response of public opinion within and without.

Victory is only in store for the students and people fighting to realize the justice of society.

The fierce struggle for democratization will dispel dark clouds of fascist rule which are hanging over the southern half of our country.

The south Korean students and people will surely achieve final victory.

Li Baek

High-speed, High-altitude Reconnaissance Plane of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Forces Intrudes into Our Airspace

The U.S. imperialist aggressor forces employing every means and method to provoke another war of aggression in Korea committed continued espionage and hostile acts against the northern half of the DPRK. They infiltrated a "SR-71" high-speed high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the sky above the Ongjin peninsula on the west coast in the area of the northern half of the DPRK between 12 hours 11 minutes and 16 minutes December 4 and sent the plane again from 13 hours 30 minutes to fly over the sky from east to west—from Kosong, Pyonggang to Yonan—to continuously commit reconnaissance and hostile acts.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated the reconnaissance at a time when the Pak Jung Hi military fascist bandits were viciously kicking up war rackets, dispatching destroyers and other naval vessels into the coastal waters off the Ongjin peninsula on the west coast of our side and issuing a "stand-by alert to the ground, naval and air forces" of south Korea. The provocation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors is a premeditated act designed to directly encourage the Pak Jung Hi military fascist scamps trying hard to extricate themselves from the crisis within and without and to aggravate still more the situation in our country.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should act with discretion, mindful that they will never be able to shirk the responsibility for the grave consequences arising from such reckless provocation violating the armistice in Korea.

S. Korean Children Demand Safety Measures at Coal Mines

More than 1,000 children of coal miners in Chongson County, south Korean Kangwon Province, are waging a "movement for protecting fathers". This movement came when 17 coal miners were killed in an accident that occurred at a nearby coal mine a few days ago, according to a press report from Seoul.

Enraged at the crime of the employer who, blinded with exploitation, had brought tragic death to these miners, the children are rousing public opinion by various means, determined to fight till the labour conditions for the miners are improved.

The south Korean coal mines have been turned into virtual sites of death for the miners owing to the anti-popular crimes of the Pak Jung Hi gang which is engrossed in harshly bleeding the workers white and the vicious acts of the employers who work them like beasts of burden, taking no account of their lives. Their acts at last triggered off the present children's movement.

Prevention of Pollution Urged

More than 2,000 inhabitants in Yongjung-myon, Pochon County, Kyonggi Province on a bank of the River Rimjin-gang are waging a struggle demanding prevention of pollution that does a serious harm to their life, according to a press report from Seoul on December 6.

They lodged a strong protest with the county office and indignantly denounced the crimes of the villainous officials and employers who impose immeasurable sufferings upon the inhabitants in their life by polluting the river with filth and strongly demanded it to take early measures to prevent the pollution damages.

The Pak Jung Hi clique and the villainous employers backed by them, blinded with money-making, have long been committing the pernicious acts of throwing into the River Rimjin-gang poisonous residue and powdered stone from ore mines.

This has nearly exterminated the fish in the river and done immeasurable harm to the inhabitants who get drinking water from it.

South Korean Opposition Figure Lashes at Barbaric Suppression of Students

A south Korean opposition figure, at the recent meeting of the home affairs committee of the south Korean "national assembly", criticized the Pak Jung Hi clique's brutal suppression of the patriotic students who have turned out in a just struggle against fascism and for democracy, according to a report from Seoul.

He noted that as the "root cause of the students' demonstration" must be attributed to the Pak Jung Hi fascist "regime", it is to blame for it. He strongly held that "unless this root cause is removed, even the police cudgel cannot block the students' demonstration".

Denouncing the fascist barbarity of the police which swarmed into campus to pluck away patriotic students at random, he emphasized that the "only way of quelling the demonstration of students does not lie in suppressing and arresting them, but in "meeting the demand of the students and allaying their discontent".

And he asked the home minister of the Pak Jung Hi clique to explain "the reason why they do not make public the truth of the Kim Dae Jung case" and to disclose the whereabouts of the former "first secretary of the embassy" of south Korea in Tokyo Kim Dong Un, one of the criminals involved in the abduction of Kim Dae Jung.

Delegates to "First International Students' Conference" Thrust Letter of Protest at South Korean Puppet Embassy

The delegates to the "First International Students' Conference" held in Bangkok, Thailand, stormed to the south Korean puppet embassy on December 3 and thrust at it a letter of protest demanding the south Korean authorities to release the arrested south Korean students, according to a foreign press report.

The letter exposed the fact that the human rights are savagely trampled underfoot under the fascist tyrannical rule of the puppet clique in south Korea and expressed solidarity for the righteous struggle of the south Korean students. We, it said, will support their struggle till the freedom and democracy are restored in south Korea. The conference also adopted letters protesting against the neo-colonialist economic policy of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists.

More than 50 delegates thronged to the U.S. and Japanese embassies with placards reading "Yankees and Japs, go home!" and handed in the letters of protest.

The letter of protest to the Japanese embassy disclosed the fact that the Japanese monopolies were intruding into the Southeast Asian countries and robbing them of their resources, driving their population hard at low wages to rake in stupendous profits.

The economy of these countries has been destroyed beyond description owing to the infiltration of the Japanese monopolies, the letter pointed out.

"National Conference for Unification"—Instrument for Fascist Dictatorship

Last year the Pak Jung Hi clique, at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, proclaimed the so-called "October revitalization". There followed a series of emergency steps including the fabrication of the "constitutional amendment bill". They blustered that the aim of reforming the political system was to establish a "democracy" of south Korean style.

The "National Conference for Unification", a ruling machinery, was another product of these steps. They blabbed as if this machinery could play a role for national reunification and for the building of "affluent society".

The "National Conference for Unification" is, in essence, an anti-popular ruling machinery aimed at defending the interests of a handful of exploiter classes, perpetuating national split and realizing the political ambition of Pak Jung Hi for fascist dictatorship and long-term office.

The anti-popular reactionary nature of this ruling machinery finds expression, among other things, in the composition of "deputies". There is not a single representative of workers and peasants. It consists of the exploiters and oppressors of the people and fervent anti-communist advocators.

"Loyalty" to Pak Jung Hi alone does qualify one to be a "deputy". Even his faithful followers will be sacked immediately when they are considered "unreliable". In this way Pak Jung Hi marshalled around him only those who "faithfully carry out his anti-communist policy" and those who "devote themselves selflessly to the public".

Nor is this all. He smuggled a large number of secret agents of the "Central Intelligence Agency" into this machinery.

The reactionary nature of the "conference" is also observed in its function.

First of all, the "conference" is authorized to exercise the final voting right to elect the "president".

It was stipulated in the previous "constitution" that the "presidential election" would be carried out under the direct election system. There was an article providing for the restriction of reappointment. For the long-term office, the Pak Jung Hi clique, however, revised the "constitution" for the worse, at the point of the bayonet and by fraudulent means and successively assumed the power of the dictatorship.

The recent revision of the "constitution" was also nothing but a plot to attain such nefarious aim.

The former provision stipulating that a man shall be elected "president" only three times is now replaced by the new one stipulating that the "president" shall be elected indirectly, at the "National Conference for Unification" without discussion. It is also provided for in the new "constitution" that the presidential candidate shall be jointly recommended by over 200 "deputies" of this machinery. This means that no one but Pak Jung Hi can run candidate and his life-long "presidentship" is made a fait accompli.

As seen above, this apparatus serves as a tool for realizing the avaricious desire of Pak Jung Hi for long-term office and authorizes him with unlimited powers.

The "president" elected at this machinery can exercise all authority—executive, legislative and judicial and become the chairman of this organ automatically. The chairman is to handle all affairs of this apparatus. He is granted the rights to form its steering committee, administer personnel affairs, convene and operate meetings, declare voting results, suspend and dissolve meetings.

On the contrary, the deputies to this machinery have no rights to denounce and oppose the illegal act of the chairman, nor replace him.

This fact shows that Pak Jung Hi enjoys one-man dictatorship and lords it over south Korea and he has the last say in tackling all matters as the chairman.

The reactionary nature of this apparatus is also to be found in the regulations on the election to the membership of the "national assembly".

Formally the "national assemblymen" were elected on the principle of "direct suffrage." They, however, revised it in such a way as one-third of the "national assemblymen" were recommended by the "president" and elected at this organ.

In the past the Pak Jung Hi clique could not revise the "constitution" at will when they failed to win more than two-thirds of the seats of the "national assembly".

But the current regulations on the election to the "national assembly" are designed to overcome this weakpoint and completely place the legislative power in the hands of Pak Jung Hi.

On top of it, Pak Jung Hi sees to it that even the "national assemblymen" are reappointed every three years, half of the term of membership (6 years), in fear of their "degeneration". Besides, he retains the right to recommend reserve "national assemblymen" amounting to one-fifth of the total and put to the voting of the "conference". This is obviously aimed to immediately replace those going against his grain with his other yesmen. In a nutshell, the "function of election to the membership of the national assembly" of the "National Conference for Unification" is a mere screen to cover up the appointing system aimed at replacing one-third of the "national assemblymen" with the yesmen of Pak Jung Hi.

The "conference" also has the supreme right to finally confirm the "constitutional amendment bill" presented by the "national assembly".

This means that the "national assembly", the legislative organ, has been reduced to the appendage to this machinery.

Moreover, even the "constitution committee" is staffed with only those appointed by Pak Jung Hi.

All this shows that the "National Conference for Unification" is the most vicious anti-popular reactionary ruling machinery serving the Pak Jung Hi clique for their one-man dictatorship and long-term office.

No wonder that the south Korean people ironically describe the "National Conference for Unification" as a "conference for deceiving the people", a "conference for depriving the people of their rights" and a "conference for electing the president through the voting machine".

Pak Hae Chon

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

Japan Plans to Introduce Pollution Industries into South Korea

It has been reported that the Asia Petroleum Company of Japan decided to build up a large oil refining base in Koje-do Island in cooperation with a comprador capitalists'-run business of south Korea.

This is part of the criminal acts of the Japanese monopolies which, left in the lurch by the ever worsening pollution problem, are moving their pollution industries to south Korea or building them there on a full scale under the cloak of "south Korea-Japan cooperation".

The Japanese militarists, aiming at making south Korean economy an appendage to their economy, have chosen mainly the South Sea coastal area south of Pohang, North Kyongsang Province, as the site for the transfer of their petrochemical, iron and steel, shipbuilding and electronics industries and other serious pollution industries and are overheated in moving them to south Korea under the aggressive "plan for south Korea-Japan economic sphere".

But, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique are introducing at random the pollution industries of the Japanese monopolies under the pretext of "development of heavy and chemical industries" for the "build up of strength", gratifying the latter's aggressive greed.

The Japan's projected building of a new oil refining base is one of the treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique who want to offer all the south Korean resources to the Japanese militarists. This will bring only greater calamities and sufferings to the south Korean people.

Most Reasonable Proposal to Advance the Red Cross Talks

As is already known, in the contact made at Panmunjom on November 28 between delegates to the full-dress talks of the north and south Red Cross organizations, our side put forward the just and fair proposal to hold the 8th sitting as soon as possible.

Our side demanded in its proposal that gangsters of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" attending the Red Cross talks and obstructing its progress should be ousted as a primary step to resume the Red Cross talks.

It is quite a reasonable measure and an indispensable condition for reopening of the talks to eject them from the talks in view of the humanitarian mission of the Red Cross.

In fact, the main reason why the north-south dialogue came to a deadlock at last, without bearing desired result, was that agents of the south Korean "CIA" had turned up at the talks under the name of "delegate", "adviser" and "reporter" and hampered the progress of the talks by all means, ignoring the will of our fellow countrymen and challenging humanitarianism.

We who are making every effort to alleviate the sufferings of our compatriots caused by national division and hasten peaceful reunification through the Red Cross talks consider that our side can not hold the dialogue with faith with members of the "CIA" who are engrossed in inhumane, treacherous acts and can no longer allow them to participate in the humanitarian work.

The most important and urgent problem for the resumption of the Red Cross talks of both sides is to put an immediate end to the suppressive acts against the patriotic people and students of south Korea demanding democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country and set free the arrested and imprisoned patriots and students.

These days, the Pak Jung Hi villains are intensifying still further their inhumane outrages, arresting, kidnapping, imprisoning and murdering at random the patriots and democrats, youths and students who desire democracy and national reunification. Thus, in south Korea the elementary democratic rights and freedom of the people are now mercilessly trampled underfoot and a terrible atmosphere prevails.

It is brazen-faced enough for the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique to talk about humanitarianism, threatening with bayonets the people who call for human dignity and the country's reunification. This cannot be interpreted otherwise than an artifice to achieve their sinister political aim.

If the south Korean side sincerely want a smooth promotion of humanitarian work with us, they must stop the suppression of the people and release at once the arrested and imprisoned patriots and students.

Without this step, we cannot expect smooth progress of the Red Cross talks.

It is also quite natural that our side put forward a proposal to resume the north-south Red Cross talks in Pyongyang, taking into consideration the fact that there is no condition and atmosphere favourable to opening the talks in Seoul.

Opening the talks in Seoul where there occur inhumane gangsterism and terrorism ceaselessly even at this moment is contrary to the spirit and principle of humanitarianism and it means that we connive at the inhumane, treacherous crimes.

Under the circumstances that Seoul is not suitable as a meeting place for the present, if the talks is to be reasumed as early as possible in accordance with the aspiration of the people, there is no other way but to hold the talks in Pyongyang.

As the facts show, the proposal of our side is to convene quickly the 8th sitting of the north-south Red Cross talks which is at a standstill for four months and a half owing to the unjust action of the south Korean side; it is based on the lofty humanitarian spirit to mitigate at the earliest possible date the sufferings of the compatriots who live separated in the north and the south and on the patriotic stand to expedite the peaceful reunification of the country.

Moreover, our proposal fully accords with the items agreed between both sides on the application of the principle of democracy and freedom.

But the Pak Jung Hi clique have gone the length of hurling groundless slanders at us, describing our proposal as an "interference in the internal affairs" and "political propaganda". After all, this shows with added clarity that they are hard at work to drag on the talks, impose the prolonged sufferings upon the compatriots and freeze the national division.

If the south Korean side is willing to lessen the sufferings of the separated compatriots through the progress of the talks and contribute to the cause of reunification, they must accept our proposal and take appropriate and positive steps for the resumption of the talks.

Pak Byong Ho

Cementing of Solidarity with International Revolutionary Forces—Consistent Line of the DPRK Government

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a historic speech on October 28 last, in which he made clear again the matter of checking the criminal moves of the splittists at home and abroad and thus accelerating the independent, peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the principles of national self-determination and the matter of intensifying the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and, at the same time, reclarified the principled stand maintained by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to strengthen the unity and cohesion with the revolutionary forces of the world.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung declared:

"In the future, too, our Party and our people will continue to fight resolutely for the victory of the cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism, in unity with the peoples of socialist countries, in unity with the international working class, in unity with the fighting Asian, African and Latin American peoples and in unity with all the progressive peoples of the world, upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle." ("Let Us Achieve National Reunification and World Peace through Struggle," Eng. ed., p. 13.)

To cement solidarity with the international revolutionary forces in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism and communism is the basis of our Party's foreign policy which embodies in itself the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and our people.

The world revolution is carried on with each country as a unit. At the same time the revolution in every country is closely interlinked, filling each other's gap and supporting each other.

The Korean revolution constitutes a part of the world revolution, and our people's struggle is closely connected with the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of all the peoples elsewhere in the world. From this it follows that to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces in every way is an important guarantee for the victory in our revolution and, furthermore, it is of weighty significance in promoting the world revolution.

The current international and internal situation in particular requires of us a firmer solidarity with the revolutionary forces of the world.

Today the struggle between the revolution and the counter-revolution has become fiercer than ever before on the international arena.

The general trend of revolution still remains favourable to the revolutionary peoples in the world who fight against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism and communism.

In contrast, utterly isolated and rebuffed by the revolutionary peoples the world over, the counter-revolutionary forces led by U.S. imperialism are in constant fear and are making desperate efforts to prolong their days which are numbered. The U.S. imperialists banding together counter-revolutionary forces of various hues persist in the aggression and manoeuvres for a war in different parts of the world, while continuing vicious machinations to split nations in an attempt to maintain the tottering foothold of their colonial rule.

In order to attain their aggressive ends, the U.S. imperialists are employing such a strategy as to avoid the showdown with big countries while refraining as far as they can from worsening the relations with them under the cloak of "peace" and destroy the divided or small countries piecemeal. They are resorting to double-dealing tactics—the bankrupt "policy of strength" in combination with the "peace strategy."

The south Korean reactionaries, the stooges of U.S. imperialism, have been running wild to keep the country divided for ever, taking advantage of such a double-faced dealing of their master. They were compelled to sign the July 4 Joint Statement as a result of the consistent efforts of our Party and the Government of the Republic. But they turned their backs and have been reinforcing their army and making frantic preparations for a war, clamouring about "north-south confrontation" and "unification by prevailing over communism". And they declared the two-Korea scheme their official "diplomatic policy" and have been trying hard to carry it into practice hand in glove with the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

The prevailing situation requires all the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces in the world to unite firmly and reject the unprincipled compromise with imperialism and wage with added vigour the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle so as to shatter the destroy-piecemeal strategy of U.S. imperialism and its splitting manoeuvres and crafty double-dealing tactics and thus hasten the final doom of imperialism.

Such requirement of the revolutionary development is reflected most correctly by the line of cementing solidarity with the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the world, a line of our Party and the Government of the Republic laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have invariably held fast to the principled stand in the struggle to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

They attach cardinal importance to strengthening the unity and cohesion with the socialist countries, above all. It is because a joint struggle to be unfolded in firm unity by the socialist countries which represent the basic forces of the international revolutionary forces will make it possible to exert greater influence upon the development of the world revolution and successfully push forward the struggle against imperialism and for preservation and consolidation of peace.

Here we hold that the socialist countries should unite with each other on the basis of observing the principles of non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit and should give positive support to the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle in colonies and the international working-class movement.

This principle of our Party based on independence is a revolutionary principle which will enable the socialist countries to resolutely uphold the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in their mutual relationship and discharge by their concerted efforts the inalienable duties for the world revolution.

Moreover, our Party and the Government of the Republic consider it their sacred duty to unite with all the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces and actively support and encourage their struggle.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stated:

"Our Party and the Government of the Republic regard it as an unshakable principle of their foreign policy to support and encourage the national-liberation struggle and the revolutionary struggle of all the peoples in the world fighting against imperialism." (Ibid., pp. 12-13.)

It is our sincere desire to unite with all parties, groupings, people and forces in all parts and countries of the world that are against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, irrespective of the state and social systems, political views and religious beliefs. We are exerting every possible effort to expand and strengthen the unity with them to the fullest extent.

We support all the countries, revolutionary organizations and people in their struggle against imperialism and will do all we can to give them every form of support and encouragement.

Actual life has confirmed the validity of the principled stand our Party has maintained in strengthening solidarity with the revolutionary forces of the world and shows ever greater vitality of that stand.

We have established diplomatic as well as political, economic and cultural relations with many countries on the principles of complete equality, independence, mutual respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit. And such countries steadily increase in number.

As seen clearly from the 28th UN General Assembly and a series of other international conferences, the international position of our country has risen as never before. It is now one of the world-wide trends to recognize the DPRK as the only legitimate government in Korea and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with it.

All this is a glaring manifestation of the validity and vitality of the independent, principled foreign policy of our Party personally formulated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the future, too, we will stick fast to this principled stand to have ever larger number of reliable supporters and sympathizers of our revolution.

We will strive to make the international environment even more favourable to our struggle for smashing the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war and achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the complete victory of socialism at the earliest date, and will do our bit in the struggle to hasten the victory of the common cause of the revolutionary peoples in the world for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism and communism.

An Yong Pil

Success of Summit Conference of Arab States Warmly Hailed

Recently the Summit Conference of Arab States was held in Algiers.

The conference adopted the "General Declaration of the Summit Conference of Arab States", the "Statement on Africa" and other series of documents after discussing the prevailing situation in the Middle East after the war in this area and the measures to be taken in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and Israeli aggressors and for the just cause of the Arab peoples.

The General Declaration solemnly pointed out that the "two primary and immovable conditions" for peace in the Middle East are withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from all the Arab territories they occupied and the restoration of all the national rights of the Palestinian people.

The summit conference greatly contributed to strengthening solidarity and cooperation among the Arab peoples and smashing the Israeli aggressors' machinations by tapping all potentialities to the fullest extent, so as to promote the victory of the Arab people's cause.

Now the U.S. imperialists and Israeli aggressors, their stooges, are resorting to even more cunning double-dealing tactics in an attempt to attain their foul aggressive ends: they are giving lip-service to "peace" but, in deed, are trying to subdue the Arab countries by "force".

Since the ceasefire the Israeli aggressors have frequently committed military provocations against Egypt and Syria while increasing their armed forces on the front, and have openly been prattling about their gangster-like territorial ambition for the Arab territories.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists, clamouring about the "Middle East peace", have provided the Israeli aggressors, their lackeys, with larger quantity of lethal weapons and egged them on to the anti-Arab manoeuvrings, all behind the scenes. Under the brigandish pretext of "covering the losses sustained in the Middle East War" they plan to give the prodigious "aid" of 2,200 million dollars to the Israeli aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists and Israeli aggressors are none other than the most heinous enemy of peace and security in the Middle East.

The summit conference decided on continued ban on oil export to the U.S. imperialists and their minions who are supporting Israeli aggressors. This is an expression of the firm resolution of the Arab peoples to intensify the anti-U.S. and anti-Israeli struggle with the mobilization of all strength.

The Summit Conference of Arab States decided upon a series of strong measures to give greater support to the national liberation movement of the African people, strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the African countries, break off the relations with Portuguese colonialists and racists of Rhodesia and South Africa in all the political, economic, cultural fields and pursue the policy of banning oil export to them.

The summit conference made an affirmative contribution to strengthening friendship and solidarity between the Arab and African peoples in the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle and developing the just national-liberation struggle of the African people.

The Korean people support the just stand expressed in the course of the conference and in the documents adopted there, and sincerely and warmly congratulate it on the successes attained.

For the justness of their struggle the Arab people today enjoy positive support and encouragement from the progressive peoples of the world. On the contrary, the U.S. imperialists and Israeli aggressors are isolated and rebuffed as never before.

The Korean people who always regard the struggle of the Arab peoples as their own will, in the future, too, as in the past, support and encourage with might and main the Arab peoples in their righteous struggle against the common enemy.

The Israeli aggressors should withdraw from all the Arab territories and the national rights of the Palestinian people must be restored.

The just cause of the Arab peoples will surely be crowned with victory.

The Sudan Successfully Builds National Economy

The Sudanese will soon greet the 18th anniversary of independence, their national holiday, while waging dynamic struggle to build their national economy and make their country prosperous.

Their national independence on January 1, 1956 opened up the broad avenue for creation of a new life free from the fetters of imperialism and colonialism.

The years following independence, recent years in particular, witnessed big achievement made by the Sudanese under the correct leadership of President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri in their energetic struggle to do away with the political and economic footholds of the imperialists and reactionaries at home who teamed up with them and to Sudanize their economy.

By the governmental measures were nationalized the factories, enterprises, transport, communications and banks, cotton plantations and lands which belonged to the foreign imperialist monopolies and the reactionaries at home. As a result, the Sudanese could create favourable conditions for the development of their national economy.

They made much efforts to reinforce the foundation of an independent national economy under the favourable conditions.

The Sudanese government and people paid primary attention to the development of the key branches of the national economy. In the basin of the River Nile several hydroelectric power stations have been already built by their devoted labour campaign and the construction of heavy industry bases including the metallurgical and oil industries is now under way in different parts of the country.

This vast construction is set as an important task in the Second Five-Year Plan which is now being carried out.

The Sudanese government strove hard to build the national industry base relying on rich natural resources in its country, with the result that the textile mills, food processing factories, cement plants and many other new factories were erected in Khartoum, the capital, and a series of other towns. So, the output of industrial products needed for the development of the national economy and improvement of the people's living standards increased every year. Among them, cement is now produced twice as much as before the May Revolution in 1969 and more than 100 million metres of cotton cloth turned out.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the Sudanese people on their remarkable successes in the construction of the national economy, rejoicing over them as their own.

Our people sincerely wish the Sudanese greater successes in their struggle for the prosperity of the country and creation of a new life.

Kim Dong Ok

Australia-DPRK Committee Inaugurated

Myra Roper and Gladys Grace, Australian public figures, organized recently the Australia-Democratic People's Republic of Korea Committee, according to a report.

They made public a statement on the formation of the Australia-DPRK Committee and a statement on the Australia-Korea relations.

The statement on the formation of the Australia-DPRK Committee noted that the committee was organized with large numbers of people who want to have closer ties with the DPRK.

It laid stress on expanding and developing relations between the two countries in all the political, economic and cultural fields.

The statement on the Australia-Korea relations held that the relations between the two countries should be developed in such a manner that it helps establish diplomatic relations.

The statement expressed support to the five-point programme of national reunification advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and said that the Australian government should seriously consider it.

Friendship Visits

☆ A delegation of the German Socialist Unity Party headed by Erich Muckenberger, Member of the Political Bureau, and Chairman of the Control Committee, of the CC of the GSUP arrived in Pyongyang on November 18 by plane to visit our country at the invitation of the CC of the WPK.

☆ A delegation of the National Executive Council of the Republic of Zaire headed by Nguza Karl I Bond, Member of the Political Bureau of the People's Revolutionary Movement of Zaire and Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Republic of Zaire, also arrived here by plane on the 18th for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Government of the DPRK.

☆ A government delegation of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade I.T. Novikov, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, came to Pyongyang on November 24 by air to attend the 10th Session of the Korea-Soviet Intergovernmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee.

☆ A delegation of the Cuban Communist Party headed by Comrade Raul Garcia Pelaz, Member of the Secretariat of the CC of the CCP, arrived in Pyongyang on December 4 by plane to visit our country at the invitation of the CC of the WPK.

☆ A government trade delegation headed by Jan Strba, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, arrived here on November 21 by plane. And a Bulgarian journalists delegation also came to our country under this year's plan for cultural exchange between our country and Bulgaria.

☆ A delegation of Peruvian agricultural workers headed by Alejo Hilario Camacachi, Member of the National Agricultural Commission of the General Federation of the Working People of Peru, came to Pyongyang on November 23 by air.

☆ Hiroshi Wakabayashi, Executive of the Japan-Korea Committee for Cultural Exchange and Planning Member of the Second Asian Table Tennis Organizing Committee, arrived in the port of Nampo on November 20 by ship.

☆ Soviet museum workers came to Pyongyang on November 21 by air for a visit to our country under this year's plan for cultural exchange between our country and the Soviet Union.

☆ A Soviet educational delegation headed by Bultrykova Balzhan, Minister of Education of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, arrived in Pyongyang on November 27 by air.

☆ Bulgarian cultural delegation headed by Nikolai Parchev Nikolov, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of "Narodna Kultura" of the Bulgarian People's Republic, came to Pyongyang on November 27 by plane for a visit to our country under this year's plan for cultural exchange between our country and the BPR.

"South Korea-U.S. Agreement on Economic Aid"—Tool for Subjugation and Plunder

On December 10, 1948, 25 years ago, the U.S. imperialists forced the treacherous Syngman Rhee clique to conclude an aggressive and shackling "south Korea-U.S. agreement on economic aid".

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The U.S. imperialists cover up their aggression against south Korea under the guise of 'aid'. However, it is common knowledge that the U.S. imperialists' so-called 'aid' to south Korea is nothing but a means for their policy of military aggression and unbridled plunder."

The "agreement" is embellished with honeyed words: "Preventing economic crisis of south Korea through aid", "accelerating the buildup of national strength" and "maintaining the internal security" and so on. But in reality, it is aimed to reduce the south Korean economy to an appendage of U.S. imperialism with an eye to harsh exploitation of people and plunder.

Under the agreement the U.S. imperialists gain the right to control the entire south Korean economy with "aid" as bait—currency issue, finance, credit, exchange of foreign currency, foreign trade, exploitation and plunder of natural wealth and grain procurement and so on.

Meanwhile, the south Korean puppet "government" is not allowed to use "aid" goods at will without the consent of U.S. imperialism and their use is subjected to the approval of the U.S. government.

The agreement also provides that the U.S. imperialists have the right to demand the south Korean puppets to furnish all information when they deem necessary for the inspection of the fulfilment of the agreement. They retain even the right to dictate the puppet regime to rectify its execution if it runs counter to "aim" of the agreement. It is stipulated that they have the right to suspend or cancel "aid" at any time when the puppets violate the agreements or infringe upon the "national interests" of the United States.

In a nutshell, the agreement is a dirty document. Under this the economic domination the U.S. imperialists had already established since their occupation of south Korea was reaffirmed. And at the same time the agreement allowed the U.S. imperialists to mobilize all manpower and material resources of south Korea for aggressive aims through intensified subjugation and domination over all fields—politics, economy and finance—with "aid" as bait.

The piratical policy of the U.S. imperialists brought fateful consequences to the south Korean economy and people's living.

First of all, they find their concentric expression in the colonial lop-sidedness in industry.

Engineering industry and other key industries are almost non-existent. If there is any industry at all, it consists of only some light industry factories processing the U.S. cotton, wheat and sugar cane. These factories are in a situation where they will have to stop operations the moment foreign equipment and raw materials are cut off.

The south Korean enterprises' dependency on foreign countries can be seen from the following figures: 100 per cent of raw materials of chemical fibres and plastics, nearly 100 per cent of scrap and other steel materials and over 80 per cent of timber.

As a result, industrial output is decreasing every year and in 1972 it showed a decrease of 30 per cent as against 1971.

The U.S. imperialists' "aid" also utterly destroyed agriculture.

Primitive farm implements are still in use. Chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals unfit for the south Korean soil are brought in from the U.S. and other countries, with the result that 85 per cent of the farmland are acidified.

Still worse, irrigation projects and water conservancy and afforestation are utterly neglected. Even those which had existed were destroyed. The pretext was that they were a hindrance to the construction of military establishments.

No wonder that the countryside is hit by drought and flood every year.

Because of big flood, coupled with the expropriation of vast tracts of farmland by the U.S. imperialists for military use, farmland is on the steady decrease.

Even according to the official data released by the Pak Jung Hi clique, by the end of 1971 the acreage under cultivation showed a decrease of 200,000 *chongbo* as against the year 1945 when Korea was liberated.

Thus, grain production is sagging. Last year witnessed a decrease of 1.5 million tons compared with normal crop.

South Korea is now compelled to import over 3 million tons of grain every year.

Even according to the watered figures published by the Pak Jung Hi clique 3,090,000 tons of food grain were imported last year. It is reported that this year the figure is estimated at 3.6 million tons.

The ruin of the economy has naturally led to the increase in the number of the unemployed.

Now the number of the unemployed and semi-unemployed stands at 7 million, whereas it was 3.6 million in 1956. They roam about hunting jobs, pressed by hunger. But no steps are taken to relieve them.

Due to the aggressive and predatory "aid" policy pursued by U.S. imperialism for 28 years the south Korean economy has fallen deep into the quagmire of subjugation and ruin and the people are in dire straits.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their aggressive policy are the root cause of misfortunes and calamities the south Korean people are suffering and the main obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The U.S. imperialists must abrogate the aggressive and shackling "south Korea-U.S. agreement on economic aid" and withdraw from south Korea at once.

If the U.S. imperialists continue to cling to their aggressive policy without looking straight at the reality, their reward will be an ignominious ruin.

Kim Un Myong

(Continued from Page 4)

tres, food industry, daily-necessities industry and so on. Thus, our light industry is now able to meet with its own products the demands of working people for consumer goods ranging from draperies to products for cultural use.

With its rapid advance and great expansion, industry came to play a mare decisive role in the production of gross national product and national income. Industry's share in the value of our total industrial and agricultural output rose from 34 per cent in 1956 to 74 per cent in 1969, and its share in our national income from industrial and agricultural production increased from 25 to 65 per cent during the same period. There was a marked rise in the per capita output of basic manufactured goods. In 1970 the per capita output of our country was 1,184 kwh of electricity, 1,975 kilogrammes of coal, 158 kilogrammes of steel, 108 kilogrammes of chemcial fertilizer and 287 kilogrammes of cement. This shows that our country caught up with advanced industrial countries in the per capita output of major industrial products and surpassed them in some items.

Formerly our country had produced mainly raw materials and semi-finished goods and relied on foreign countries for the majority of machinery and equipment as well as consumer goods. But now it has all branches of industry capable of meeting the needs for industrial products with its own. Moreover, our industry is not dependent on other countries' raw materials but basically on domestic natural resources and raw materials.

In realizing the country's industrialization, our Party also endeavoured to effect an allout technical reconstruction of the national economy, while building an independent modern industry.

In the past our national economy was very backward in technical equipment. Without eliminating this backwardness it would be impossible to build a socialist industrial state with a modern industry and an advanced agriculture. Therefore, it was an important task for industrialization to effect an overall technical reconstruction of the economy.

As our machine-building and other heavy industries developed, our Party made unflagging efforts to radically improve the technical equipment available for use in all fields of the national economy and to introduce electrification and automation throughout our national economy on a large scale.

Special attention was directed to the technical reconstruction of the rural economy in effecting the overall technical reconstruction of the national economy.

Irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization were defined as basic tasks of the technical reconstruction in our countryside. And we began with irrigation.

The state undertook many irrigation projects alongside agricultural co-operativization immediately after the war. Especially, as co-operativization was nearing completion, we carried out nature-remaking projects for irrigation in an all-people movement. But this huge project would not be completed in a short space of time by counting on state funds alone. So, in the first stage of industrialization we pushed work ahead on large-scale irrigation and river improvement projects with state funds. At the same time small- and medium-scale irrigation projects were extensively undertaken through the mobilization of co-operative farms' efforts under the state's technical assistance.

Thus, a perfect irrigation system was established in our country, ensuring rich, stable harvest every year, regardless of the weather, be it flood or drought.

Mechanization was the most difficult task in the rural technical reconstruction. As our machine-building industry was still weak, we were unable to introduce modern farm machines on a full scale from the start. So, we saw to it that the rational use of animal-drawn and small-and medium-size machines was made along with modern ones.

Mechanization started first on plains where it was easy and effective. As tractors and other modern farm machines were mass-produced, we pushed ahead with all-out mechanization everywhere, both on the plains and in the mountain regions.

The state set up farm-machine stations serving as the base of rural mechanization in every city and county, and supplied quantities of various farm machines there. This naturally led to raising the level of mechanization in agricultural production. And more of our farm work could be done with the help of machines.

Electrification was also energetically pushed ahead and it was admirably carried out. Rural electrification called for rapid increase in electricity production and greater production of electrical appliances.

To this end, a number of small- and medium-size power stations were built through a mass movement and close attention was paid to the development of electrical appliances industry. In the meantime, steps were taken to build modern farm houses on the principle of bringing together scattered houses.

As a result, every *ri* in our country now has electricity and every farm house has electric lights. In the countryside electricity is used extensively not only in the home life of the farmers but also as a source of power for machines and of heat in agricultural production. We can say that Korea now finds itself in the ranks of advanced countries in rural electrification.

We also energetically pushed forward chemicalization of agriculture. To carry this project to success, the state threw its efforts into increasing the production of fertilizers and chemicals by relying on its own raw materials. In addition, it established a scientific manuring system so that the use of chemicals produced greater effects. As a result of the promotion of rural chemicalization there was a marked increase in the application of chemical fertilizers per *chongbo*, and its qualitative composition was improved and the use of chemical sprays grew.

The technical reconstruction of the rural economy removed the centuries-old technical backwardness of agriculture and consolidated the technical foundations for agricultural production. This led to rapid progress in production of grain and all other farm produce.

Thanks to all this, the food problem has been solved completely in our country and we have come to satisfy the demand for various farm products.

In realizing the all-round technical reconstruction of the national economy, our Party exerted efforts to the technical reconstruction of transportation, especially, to the electrification of railways, along with the technical reconstruction of the rural economy. The most difficult problem in the electrification of the railways was how to secure electric locomotives which were needed in large quantities. Our situation did not allow us to import large numbers of these locomotives. So we decided to manufacture them by ourselves. Of course, we knew that we would be met with many a setback in this course. But our workers and technicians boldly undertook this job and at last succeeded in turning them out.

Meanwhile, we pushed ahead powerfully with the project of switching railways to electric traction in a nationwide movement. The result was that the electrification of the major trunk lines were substantially completed in a short span of time.

With the successful fulfilment of the task of all-round technical reconstruction in all branches of the national economy, agriculture and other branches of the economy have basically been put on a modern technical footing.

(To Be Continued)

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